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*Amendment*  
*Attorney Docket No. A39.2P-11396-US02*

**Amendments To The Specification:**

The amendments made below are made with reference to the substitute specification filed with the last amendment.

Please replace the paragraph starting at page 4, line 19 with the following amended paragraph:

The cavities in our hollow point bullets are of generally conical shape, devoid of electroplating, and the cavity-defining non-bonded wall of each extends outwardly to the periphery at an angle of about 30 - 50 degrees to the longitudinal axis of the bullet. The larger the angle between the cavity wall and the longitudinal axis of this bullet, the more shallow will be the cavity, and the greater the tendency will be for the barrier material to slip radially outwardly therefrom, since the outward slope of the cavity wall will be more gentle. The smaller the angle, the steeper the slope will be toward the circumference of the bullet and the lesser the tendency will be for barrier material to slip radially outwardly. As the cavity wall approaches being parallel to the longitudinal axis of the bullet, the barrier material increasingly collects and remains within the cavity to a greater degree and tends to plug up the cavity, thereby increasingly blocking entrance of viscous material into the cavity and consequently minimizing expansion of the bullet.

Please replace the paragraph starting at page 6, line 3 with the following amended paragraph:

A further element which reduces the amount of hydraulic force necessary to expand the bullet is preforming of the lead core. The forward or leading portion of the lead core is formed into multiple, physically separated, equally spaced segments or wedges, the sides of which extend from the bullet center in a radial direction perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the bullet, as shown in Fig. 7. The wedge-shaped core segments are swaged together and

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comprise the forward end portions of the ~~non-bonded~~ lead core. They extend from the hollow-point cavity in the front end to a point near the longitudinal middle of the bullet. The length of the segmental sections are optimized so that the bullet expands at and after it enters its target to a diameter which results in an optimum penetration depth in bare gelatin of 12.5-16 inches, which is the preferred depth of penetration according to FBI and IWBA standards, or a minimum of nine (9) inches for INS standards.

Please replace the paragraph starting at page 6, line 22 with the following amended paragraph:

Our bullet's copper jacket has a different thickness throughout its length from front to rear ~~and is not bonded to the core~~. The jacket is relatively thin at its front end near the mouth of the hollow cavity, to readily sever, and thereby facilitate early expansion. This provides the thin hoop of material around the nose which readily severs, as referred to above. The jacket tapers toward its cylindrical wall to over double the thickness of the jacket material at the mouth of the tapered portion of the jacket. The weakened elements of the jacket construction causes the jacket to be sufficiently weak to encourage expansion and to be sufficiently strong after penetration of the target, to ensure structural integrity and weight retention. A conventional bullet which expands easily, is in danger of over-expansion and weight loss, the latter due to pieces of the bullet breaking off while expanding.

Please replace the paragraph starting at page 7, line 9 with the following amended paragraph:

While moving within the target, each of the petals of the jacket fold back along the body 10 of the bullet in an arc that supports a ~~non-bonded~~ segment of the lead core which also expands outwardly from the hollow-point cavity. This results in each of the above segments

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resting upon a petal or panel of the jacket, which has been defined previously by deep scoring. These petals remain intact as part of the spent bullet, between the cylindrical portion of the jacket and the expanded segment of the lead core.

Please replace the paragraph starting at page 7, line 15 with the following amended paragraph:

The construction of our jacket also provides improved performance after the bullet has passed through barrier material such as steel sheet metal (as used in the construction of automobile bodies). After passage through the steel barrier and upon entering the target, the bullet jacket and core bulge and expand. In our bullet the bulging of the core and jacket is to a higher degree than conventional hollow-point bullets, because of the freedom with which the segments can separate from each other, due to the retention of at least some of their individual body characteristics. The deep scoring of the jacket causes the non-bonded petals to separate and does not prevent the lead core from expanding slightly. This increased expansion within the target provides for a larger wound profile and prevents over penetration of the target.

Please replace the paragraph starting at page 9, line 16 with the following amended paragraph:

The jacket 2 contains a core 1 of malleable material, such as lead, which extends from the rear portion 7 of the bullet into the front portion 8. The bullet core 1 is formed in the nose portion 8 to provide longitudinally extending, physically separate, wedge-shaped core segments 5 which extend forwardly from the solid non-segmented cylindrically shaped base portion 11 of the core and are non-bonded. The separate wedge-shaped core segments 5 include radially extending weakening planes 9 which are compressed by swaging to form the shallow hollow-point 4.

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Please replace the paragraph starting at page 10, line 20 with the following amended paragraph:

In the final stages of the bullet forming, the front portion or ogive 8 of the bullet is tapered or pointed by compression known as swaging. This action presses the physically separate wedge-shaped core segments 5 together to form a single body, yet retaining at least some of their individuality through the weakening planes 9. In the same operation, a conically shaped tool is pressed into the end of the front portion of the bullet to form the hollow-point cavity 4 out of the forward-most portions of the wedge-shaped separate core segments 5. The hollow-point cavity 4 is shallow, but very wide, in order to keep the thickness of the core material at the leading edge 6 of the bullet relatively thin. The hollowed point cavity 4, when formed as indicated above, is devoid of electroplating, conical in shape and converges toward the longitudinal axis of the core 1 and has an angle relative to the longitudinal axis of the jacket and bullet within the range of about 30-50 degrees. It is believed that its shallowness is responsible for the manner in which it sheds a portion of whatever barrier material it picks up, either before or as it enters the target of the bullet.

Please replace the paragraph starting at page 11, line 22 with the following amended paragraph:

Upon impact with the target, the weak front portion 8 of the bullet collapses and expands in response to the pressure created by the impact upon the weakening features. Thus, the expansion develops along the exterior scores 3 in the jacket and along the weakening planes 9 in the core. Having entered the target, it readily collects viscous material, of which there is an abundance within the target, which causes the segments 5 of the core to expand rapidly, rupture the scores, and expand the petals to the position and into the form shown in Figs. 3 and 5. As the

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bullet expands or mushrooms, the jacket 2 is torn along the exterior scores 3 and this exposes the wedge-shaped core segments 5 within the front portion 8 of the bullet. The petals 10 swing outwardly and the physically separate segments 5, bearing thereagainst, facilitate the continued expansion. This causes the front portion 8 of the jacket to continue to fold along the exterior of the side wall toward the rear portion 7 of the bullet in an arc shape, as shown in Fig. 4, adjacent the shelf-like area 12. The expanded free ends of the petals 10 swing rearwardly to a position closely adjacent to the cylindrical side wall and the expanded core segments 5 extend closely adjacent to their associated but separate petals, once the bullet reaches its full expansion, as described, and as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. The expanded ~~non-bonded~~ separate core segments 5, however, are superimposed relative to their associated petals and extend only to the rearward base portion of the petals 10.